NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1884.

his poems had been received with marked favor. His first published volume was "Le Reliquaire," which appeared

in 1866, and two years later a volume entitled "Intimités"

GENERAL GORDON AND EL MAHDI.

FANATIC IN PERSON.

CONDUCT OF THE IRISH PARTY.

OPPOSED TO A VOTE OF THANKS TO SPEAKER BRAND

-MR. PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 21 .- The Irish party, in order

o mark their sense of the conduct of Speaker Brand, in

suspending Irish members in the session of 1881, have determined to oppose the vote of thanks which will be proposed on Mr. Brand's retirement from the Speaker-

THE INTRIGUES AGAINST NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, Feb. 21 .- A meeting of the Conser-

atives to consider the question of a successor to the

Speaker of the House of Commons gave Sir Stafford

Northcote a warm ovation, showing its sympathy with

him under the attacks made upon his leadership. Lord Randolph Churchill and other malcontents joined in the

demonstration No reference was allowed to be made at the meeting to a change of discipline of the party. In spite of the ovation to Sir Stafford Northcote the intigracs to remove him from the leadership of the Conservative

THE RUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF MERV.

LONDON, Feb. 21 .- The Cabinet Council to-

day, discussed the subject of the course to be pursued by the Government in the debate in Parliament to-morrow

the meeting Earl Granville received despatches from Sir

Edward Thornton, the British Ambassador at St. Peters-burg, to the effect that the Czar's Government defended

offered an amendment to the bill offered by Baron Carl-

SEVERE GALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

DUBLIN'S LORD MAYOR IN PARLIAMENT.

Meagher, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been elected Mem-

ber of Parliament for Meath in the place of Robert Henry Metge, resigned. Mr. Meagher met with no opposition.

AFFAIRS IN THE DOMINION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21,-The House of Commons

as in session till 3:10 a. m. The motion to go into com

mittee on the resolution granting a loan of nearly \$30,-

0 30,0 0 to the Canadian Pacific Railway was carried by

a vot of 136 to 63. The resolutions were carried through the comittee and reported.

OLIAWA, Feb. 21.-A meeting of the special committee

appeinted to inquire into the feasibility of navigation in to on Bay, was held here to-day. Dr. Bell, of the

how that the straits were navigable for four and a half

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.-The steamer Faraday, which left

Queenstown some time ago with a portion of the new Markey cable, has returned to Portland. She has lost her pooling and a coming to London for survey.

15 ... s, Feb. 21.—At the request of Mesers. Baring

Brothers, the executive committee of the Lendon Stock Exchange has suspended two brokers for two years for operating for cierks of the Messrs, Baring.

mion which should transmit messages at a low fixed rate.

Postmaster-General Fawcett will be requested to submit suggestions looking to the accomplishment of this at the approaching tolegraph conference.

CORK, Feb. 21.—A Catholic chapel in the suburbs was

partially wrecked last night. The calprits are unknown. Parts, Feb. 21.—Four thousand miners have struck at

Augin, Department du Nord, the centre of the coal-mining industry of France.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Advices from Shanghal state that a revoit in Mongolia is reported.

ACCIDENT TO A FREIGHT TRAIN.

WILKESEARRE, Feb. 21.-A freight train on

the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad was thrown from the track at South-Wilkesbarre to-day, the cause being a

misplaced switch. Engineer Peck leaped from the en-

gine and was seriously injured. The fireman and brake-man escaped with slight bruises. Before the train hands had time to send out a flagman, a coal train came along and ran into the freight, smashing a number of cars, but

A HEAVY VERDICT RECOVERED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-In the case of Steven-

son, Fernald & Co. against William Easby the jury to-day rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of \$48,024. The claim of the plaintiffs, who are sugar brokers, was

injuring no one.

accept the situation.

of Hicks Pacha.

transport is reshipping the troops.

THE GREAT WIND STORM. DEADLY EFFECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

PROPLE RILLED, FEATHERS BLOWN FROM FOWLS, TREES UPROOTED AND MILLSTONES MOVED-

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON. WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 21 .- Advices to The Star say the centre of the storm strack the outskirts of the town of Rockingham with such sudden fury that people were unable to escape from their houses. Buildings were blown into fragments. Some bodies were found under the timbers; others were carried by the wind 150 to 200 yards. A woman was found clasping to her breast an infant scarcely a month old; both were dead. The bodies of the victims were terribly bruised and cut, presenting a ghastly appearance. The force of the wind was such that two millstones were moved 100 feet. Chickens and birds were found picked, except the feathers on their heads; the largest trees were uprooted, and smaller ones had all the bark stripped from their

The storm first made its appearance at 7:30 p. m. coming from a southeasterly direction from Hamlet, Richmond County, N. C. The eastern sky was overshadowed by dark flying clouds, tinged with red, growing thicker every minute, and the red tinge assuming the hue of fire. At 8:30 there was a heavy fall of rain and hail, the heaviest of the

heavy fail of rain and hail, the heaviest of the clouds moving westward. At midnight the sky was a dazzling red, and at 1 a.m., there was another heavy fall of rain.

The killed and wounded belonged almost exclusively to the poorer classes, and there will be suffering and destitution among the survivors. It is feared there was a great loss of life and property in the interior points in the track of the storm not yet heard from. yet heard from.
Already twenty-three dead bodies have beer found in Richmond County, near Rockingham and

famlet. It is believed that fifty lives were lost in North Carolina by the cyclone, and an equal number of persons were injured.

#### AN ILL-FATED NEIGHEORHOOD.

TWENTY-TWO KILLED WITHIN THREE MILES-A WOMAN'S UNSAFE REFUGE.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 21.—The storm of Tuesday or reaching Cherokee County became fearful. The largest trees were uprooted. It is reported than within a distance of three miles, on the line between Cherokee and Pickens counties, twenty-two persons were killed and forty wounded. This region is far removed from communication; but the report is considered trustworthy. No deaths occurred in the counties contiguous to this, Fulton county, A dispatch from Macon says: "The cyclone blew down the residence and outhouses of Colonel Robert C. Humbers, in Putnam County, One of Colonel Humbers's ankles was broken and he re ceived injuries about the chest which, it is feared, will prove fatal. Mrs. Paschal, who was passing, left her buggy when she saw the cyclone coming, and took refuge in in Colonel Humbers's house. She was instantly killed when it was blown down. Seven negroes and nearly all blown down. Seven negroes and nearly all the stock on the place were killed. Davidsboro, on the Ceatral Radroad, was almost destroyed. The stores of J. J. Palmer, A. Hermann, John Hudson, T. L. Brown, Brown & Hall, and Cheatham Bros, were blown down, as was also the briek depot of the Central Road. An employe of the railroad company named Varim was killed, and many others were seriously wounded. The only particulars thus far obtained have been from points on the railroads. When reports from interior towns come in the list of casualties will be largely increased."

#### MILES OF FOREST LEVELLED.

A BUNDRED LIVES LOST IN SOUTH CAROLINA ALONE-A CATALOGUE OF HORRORS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 21.-Additional details of the terrible work wrought by the cyclone of Tuesday night continue to be received from various parts of the State. From these reports it is estimated that not less than one hundred persons were killed, and a larger number seriously injured. In the neighborhood of Ellenton, on the Port Royal and Augusta Railway, all the houses on several large plantations were demolished, and six negroes killed. The depot at Jackson's Station was levelled. The store and dwelling of J. C. Hankinson was destroyed, the family escaping with serious injuries. Thomas Walters, colored, was blown three hundred yards and killed, his body being terribly mangled, All the doors and windows of Larkin Ladson's house were blown out, and his bedding blown into the fireplaces and burned up. The damage to timber in that region is incalcoable.

At Marietta County, a large, new Methodist church was demolished, and twenty houses were destroyed. In the village of Golightly, Spartanburg County, three persons were killed and several

barg County, three persons were killed and several seriously injured. Several barns and stables were levelled, and all the horses and males therein killed. Two children were taken uninjured from a bed on which had fallen two heavy pieces of wood.

This vicinity to-day presented a frightful picture of desolation. Crippled cattle could be seen among the debris of the barn, while bed-cothing and household furniture were scattered throughout the address two of a self-defent woods in all directions.

In Fairfield County a large number of plantation tenements, occupied by colored people, were demoished, and many of the inmates killed or injured. The dwelling of Mrs. Stirling, a woman about seventy years old, was blown down and she was killed. A young lady living with her was fatally injured.

LOADED FREIGHT CARS LIFTED IN AIR. LOADED FREIGHT CARS LIFTED IN AIR.

In Lancaster County the track of the cyclone w: from one to two miles wide. It blew down all the timber tenants' houses, gm houses and other build-ings, and unroofed many large residences. In Williamsburgh County a house occupied by a family named Harrington was wrecked, and all its occu-

Two tornadoes encircled the city of Columbia,

neither of which touched it. At Chappell's Depot seven persons, dead and At Chappell's Depot seven persons, dead and wounded, lay on the depot platform all night and next day, awaiting medical attendance and transportation. Every building in the town has been torn to pieces by the cyclone. The storm seems to have vented its fury, to a greater or less degree, throughout the entire State. Thousands of acres of forests were swept away like chaff. Railroad cars loaded with freight were lifted from the tracks, hurled hundreds of yards and wrecked. Numerous instances are reported where husband, wife and children were carried from their homes by the storm, earried high in the air, and landed on the ground again without sustaining any injury.

# CORN-CRIBS SWEPT AWAY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 21.-It is estimated that the storm destroyed property valued at from \$100,000 to \$120,000 within fifty miles of Evansvil e. Within this space fully half the buildings were swept away, and 60,000 or 70,000 bushels of corn lost.

# REFORMING A STATE COLLEGE.

STATE COLLEGE, Penn., Feb. 21 .- Governor Pattison and Dr. E. E. Highee, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, visited the State College here yesterday as a committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to act in conjunction with the president of the college to ascertain whether the studies could be so combined as to re-duce the present faculty one-half, and thereby decrease the expenses in that direction, in order to be able to make appropriations to sustain the two experimental farms and a superintendent of practical and theoretical agricu at the State College. This step was taken to meet the demands of the State in regard to this institution, and to reduce the annual expenses. The committee met here and an inspection followed, including an examination of the financial condition of the college. The recommendation will be made that there be a cutting down of the sixteen professorships to about ten, in order to place the institution in the condition contemplated by law. The college, until recently, has had a small attendance, but this term the number of freshmen is more than double that of any previous ever.

VIRGINIA BOURBONS FETTERED.

Will be made that there be a cutting down of the sixteen professorships to about ten, in order to place the institution in the condition contemplated by law. The college, until recently, has had a small attendance, but this term the number of freshmen is more than double that of any previous year.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATOR CAUGHT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.—The police to-day arrested a swindler who gave his name as William F. Lee, His alliases are Lehring, Leigh, Leyton, and B. Burch. He called at the Kelso Home and stated that he had received advice that a box of minerals had been sent from Pera to the Home, and a certain amount of money was necessary to take it from the New-York Cus-

tom House. The money was given him and he was not again heard from. He next went to the Women's Hospital and with the same story obtained money. The police found his baggage at the house of colored people with whom he stopped, and in it were found the addresses of a number of institutions in New-York and other cities. He states that he was at one time connected with the Haytian Navy. He is about forty-five years oid, of good presence and intelligent.

# A MISANTHROPE'S BEQUEST.

A VERMONT MAN LEAVES HIS PROPERTY TO FIGHT CHRISTIANITY.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Feb. 21.-A queer misanthrope died at Bernardstown, Vt., recently, and left a curious will, which has been probated. He gave all his property "To oppose that horrid old monster of kingeraft called refigion." Mr. Warren was a man of strange life, who in his later years had grown to look upon his fellows with a feeling skin to hatred. About the last thing he did was to complete a history of his life which was to have been read at his funeral. It contained a denunciation of religion in all its forms, as a hypocritical cover for tion of religion in all its forms, as a hypocritical cover for sins that would otherwise be condemned by the world's people. His early life was spent in New-Hampshire, and he was a member of an orthodox church. On the death of his wife, he wer thest with two daughters, one of whom subsequently stole a considerable quantity of his goods and ran away with a young man who beasted of his plety. Warren, embitterered against his fellows, returned the state of th goods and ran away with a young man who boasted of the plety. Warren, embitteereed against his fellows, returned East and settled in Bernardstown twenty years ago. He put his money \$5,000, in Government bonds. He afterward found a man in Boston who also hated religion, and Warren put his bonds in his new-found friend's safe. He also invested some cash in the Tom Paine memorial building. The money which he intrusted to his friend was lost, but the widow of that friend occasionally sent to Warren money, and kept the old man from want. With much ceremony he once planned a butternut tree, and expressed a wish to be buried under it, as he was averse to so-called Christian burial.

# THE CHILDREN'S MISSIONARY SHIPS.

ANOTHER VESSEL TO BE BUILT FOR WORK IN THE MICRONESIAN ISLANDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Boston, Feb. 21.—The Sunday-school chil-dren of America have already sent three different vessels to co-operate with the missionaries in the Micronesian Islands, and will soon send a fourth. The first was built in 1856. After ten years' service her name was changed, and she was lost at sea. In 1866 the children built and equipped another Morning Star. She was wrecked in 1869. In 1870 another Morning Star was built in East Boston and sent out. She is still in active service, but is not, The Journal says, equal to all the demands upon her. It has been decided, therefore, to build another, a brigantime, about twice the size of the present vessel, to be supplied with steam as an auxiliary power. Once more the children have been called upon, and the subscriptions, of the rate of twenty-five cents from each one, are flowing in. The new vessel, it is estimated, will cost \$45,000; and one dime annually from each subscriber will pay the running expenses. It is but a few weeks since the subscriptions were asked for. Already \$25,000 has been received, and the American board has determined to be in the vessel at once. It will be called the Morning Star. She will be built at Bath, Me, and her measurement will be about 1,425 tons. She is to be in Boston ready to load in September, 1885, and will sail for Honolulu about the flest of November. not. The Journal says, equal to all the demands

# FURTHER STRIKES AT FALL RIVER.

NEW HELP SECURED IN SOME OF THE MILLS FIRST CLOSED.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIGUNE.! FALL RIVER, Feb. 21 .- The strike among coton operatives still continues with almost no perceptible change in its situation. At one Union and one Border City mill, which were among those at which the strike was in to run the machinery. The other eight mills are sti losed. The weavers of the Pocasset, Crescent, Barnaby and two of the Union mills are still out. The help in Lyan mill have returned to their places. The operatives n all the mills are restless, and appear anxious to particl pate in the strike. Petty strikes have occured at several mills during the last few days, but were ended after the help had interviews with the agents. The ring spinners in help had interviews with the agents. The ring spinners in the Duval, and the spoolers in the Borden mills, struck to-day, out it is thought that they will return to-morrow. The manufacturers refuse to treat with the help in the present difficulty, and so have taken no definite action either to effect a compromise or temporarily shut down the mills. A general meeting of cution operatives will be held Sat-urday night, to establish a Knights of Labor Union, and to institute a strike at other mills.

# RESCINDING THEIR CONTRACTS.

THOUBLE ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S NEW LINE-A BAD PRECEDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Baltimore Feb. 21.—The action of Chief Engineer Douglass of the Baltimore and Ohio Sailroad, deciding, in the case of the Italian laborers arrested last week for rioting at Aberdeen, that the general contractors at work on sections of the Philadelphia extension are held responsible for the debts of their sub-contracis causing no little treuble. A dispatch from Elkton, Ceell County, says that Burns and Noakes, contractors with the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad for sections twelve with the Baltimore and Ohlo Rainroad for sections twelve to twenty on the new line, from a point two miles from Elkion to Newark, Del., have rescinded their contract, which amounts to half a million dollars of work. This action on their part was due to their refusal to pay the heavy debts of their sub-contractors. Troxel and Combs, who have suspended payment, including the wares of the laborers employed by the sub-contractors. It is likely that other contractors will do the same.

### TWO WAYS OF TAKING A SENTENCE.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ]

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 21.-Raffaele Capone was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree, and in connection with his accomplice, Carmen Santore, was entenced to be hung in April, 1885. Notwithstanding both had counsel, they made concluding speeches for themselves in Italian before the sentence. Santore, the eider, cried as if in despair, while Capone was smiling and reckless to the last. Each declared his innocence and charged the other with the murder of Coscie, the victim. The fact that both were unable to speak English created much sympathy, aithough the public believe them sully.

### GUNPOWDER IN A CHURCH ATTIC.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CLEVELAND, Feb. 21 .- A dispatch to The Herald from Canton, Ohlo, says "The discovery of four kegs of powder in the attic of the Dunkard Church east of the city caused considerable excitement today. The roof of the courch was blown off by the wind-storm res-terday, and this led to the finding of the powder. When and by whom it was put there, and for what purpose, is not known."

### CASHIER ABBOTT'S STEALINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUND.] Boston, Feb. 21 .-- The stealings of Tilden G. Abbott, cashier of the Union Market National Bank of Watertown, which at first were called \$18,000, are now found to amount to \$66,000. The rascality has been in

" A TRIP TO AFRICA." IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Feb. 21.-Supp€s opera, "A Trip

# to Africa," was brought out to night at the Bijou. The house was crowded and enthusiastic, and the piece gives promise of a long run. It was handsomely costumed and the music was sung in excellent style.

CHINAMEN BEAR THE OPIUM MARKET. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21 .- The opium seized on the steamer City of Tokio in January, 1882, valued at \$30,000, over which there has been so much litigation States Government. A few boxes were sold, when it became evident that the Chinese had combined to keep down the price, and the opium was withdrawn by order of the United States Marshal.

### SNOW SHEDS CRUSHED IN.

EMIGRANT GAP, Cal., Feb. 21 .- A thousand feet of snow sheds have been crushed in here by the weight of the snow. To-day a west bound freight train crushed into the sheds and twelve cars were wrecked.

three other white men followed the trail and had a fight with the Piegan s at Hallstone Easin, forty miles northeast of Billings. Chauncey Ames and Joseph Gate were killed, and Owens and Sidle were wounded. Four Piegans were killed. The ponies were recaptured. The bodies of Owens and Gate were taken to Park City. Both were well-to-do ranchmen."

### THE CUBAN AGUERO FREE.

THE UNITED STATES COURT REFUSES TO SURRENDER HIM TO SPAIN. KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 21.-After a careful examination of the evidence in the case of the demand of the Spanish Government for the extradition of Acuero, Judge Lock, of the District Court, to-day discharged the prisoner, declaring that he had found the evidence utterly insufficient to justify a further holding. Most of the testimony introduced consisted of informal, unsubstantiated reports of the varinformal, unsubstantiated reports of the varlous military commanders throughout Cubs,
touching alleged crimes of Aguero's band, only two of the
charges having the least appearance of being well
founded. The first was that Aguero demanded from
certain parties thirty doublooms under threats of injuring
their property. This, the judge says, being simply a demand, and nothing being obtained under it, constituted
no crime, and, if it was a crime, it occurred before the
ratification of the amendment of April 19, 1883, to the
treaty, under which alone such a crime would be an extraditable offence. The second charge was that a captain of the Civil Guard was detained until a ransom of
83,000 had been paid. This act was committed by four
confessedly unknown men, and the evidence utterly
falled to connect Aguero with the crime, there being no
testimony identifying him.

#### " WIDOW ROSS." THE LIQUOR DEALER.

A NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATOR'S INTEREST IN A RE-CENT ENACTMENT.

TRENTON, Feb. 21.-Reference was made in Frenton correspondence recently to the passage of a bill for the relief of liquor sellers who were threatened with prosecution under the act of 1883. A prominent beneficiary was Assemblyman Ross, who keeps a hotel at Sparta, Sussex County, and in the course of some remarks on the bill, Senator Cochramof that county, ailuded o the melancholy case of an unfortunate widow who was threatened with fifty different suits. Connecting the cases, the legislators have given the Assemblyman the name of "Widow Ross," by which he is familiarly known.

A communication received from the Rev. William A communication received from the Rev. William Harris, pastor of the Methodist Church at Sparta, Incloses an addard from Collins Sanford of that place, setting forth in detail that in view of the prosecutions, be induced a certain widow Goble of Sparta to sign a bond agreeing not to sell liquor for one year if the ten suits against her were discontinued, and that when she signed she was accompanied by Assemblyman Ross, who advised her to sign, but asked a week to consider the case as to himself. The bill was meanwhite passed and became a law. The result, according to Mr. Sanford and Mr. Harris, is that Assemblyman Ross has a monopoly of liquor selling in Sparta, the widow Goble being under bond not to sell. Assemblyman Ross says that the statement is substantilly true, except that the widow Goble is now selling liquor, and that the bond carnot be enforced became it was given voluntarily and without legal consideration. Senator Coefiran affirms this view.

#### WHY THE GLAUCUS PASSED BY, THE GAY HEAD INQUIRY ENDED-NO SIGN OF LIFE

VISIBLE.

Boston, Feb. 21,--The investigation into Gay Head disaster closed to-day. John Olsen, a diver, testified to finding a rock six feet high within ten feet of the keel of the City of Columbus where she now lies. A big hole was stove in the ship's bottom, and a piece of the keel lay beside the stone. There were no other stones near; the bottom was sandy. This indicated that the ship had scarcely moved from the spot where she struck. Captain Maynard Pearse, of the Gianeus, Mate Nicker on, a fireman and others testified to seeing the wreck at S that morning, discerning sours and smokestack S that morning, discerning sours and smokestack but not seeing any men. They ran four miles to the, northward of the wreek. They used glasses, but the rolling of the vessel made it difficult to get a steady view. There were five or six men in the pilot-house, looking. No one suggested going over to the wreek. There were no signals of distress visible. Captain Pearse said it was not castemary to go out of the way to examine wreeks unless there were signs of life. It would have taken him half an hour out of his way. He sees the matter madifferent light now.

It appeared that the entry about the wreck in the log was not made until after reaching Boston, and then on a separate page.

### STRYCHNINE MIXED WITH SUGAR.

A CONNECTICUT FAMILY NARROWLY ESCAPES FATAL

POISONING. BLACK ROCK, Conn., Feb. 21.-The facts in strange condition of the coffee she thought it might be the fault of the water, and accordingly ordered a second pot made, which exhibited the same results. There being but little sugar in the low's Mrs. Burr went to the pantry and replenished the bowl Mrs. Burr went to the pantry and replenished the bowl with two handfuls, taking then from a package lying on the shelf. The same bitter taste was apparent with coffee and afterwards with teat, made for the purpose of test. Mrs. Burr's suspicions of the presence of poison being confirmed, she submitted a sample of the sugar to state Chemist S. P. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and he to-lay reported the presence of strychnine sufficient to kill a number of persons. The mystery of the matter is as to the source of the poison. There is no suspicion attached to anybody in Mrs. Burr's family and no actian has been taken to investigate. strange condition of the coffee she thought it might be

### CORNELL AND THE M'GRAW ESTATE.

LOW PROGRESS OF THE PISKE WILL LITIGATION-TAKING TESTIMONY.

ITHACA, Feb. 21.-The hearing in the Fiske-McGraw-Cornell University law suit was resumed yester day. It was agreed that the case should be adjourned to March 27, 1884, to allow a commission to take testimony when a two-days' hearing will be had. A supulation was then entered into between the respective parties to the action relative to the admission in evidence of numerous books or parts thereof, reports of Congress, certificates ordocuments bearing on the value of Cornell property and restrictions concerning it.

Judge Douglass Boardman, executor of the estate of Judge Douglass Boardman, executor of the estate of John McGraw and Jennie McGraw Fiske, testified, that before her death Mrs. Fiske was engaged in the construction of a house costing over \$180,000; the witness attended to the expenses, making monthly statements to her, which would show the value of the property, none of them can now be found. Professor Fiske had not returned them to the witness.

To-day John Wright, assessor in Jersey City, testified concerning the value of property there belonging to the McGraw setate.

concerning the value of property there belonging to the McGraw setate.

William H. Gardner, of Brooklyn, real estate broker, testified that the 404 pieces of property in that city belonging to the McGraw estate were worth about \$162,000. He described the lots.

After testimony regarding plans of buildings at Cornell and the college, Register James L. Wells, of West Farms, N. Y., also a broker, testified concerning the value of property up there.

### USING HIS MOTHER ROUGHLY.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21 .- Dr. John E. Wage was arcested to-day, charged with defrauding his mother of \$2,662 by selling property belonging to her, after securing a power of attorney, and refusing to give it up. It is alleged that he also frew all the money she had in the bank, and then began to abuse her, so that she would have to leave his house. He was admitted to ball in

### COWS DIE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 21 .- Two cows owned by Stephentown farmers died to-day of hydrophobia. They frothed at the mouth, refused water and became enraged at the barking of dogs. They were bitten by a mad dog in January last, forty-two days before the disease made its appearance in them.

### TELEGRAPH NOTES.

WRECKAGE WASHED ASHORE. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 21.—Spars, salls and a lot of rigging were washed ashore on the beach about a mile below this city to-day. Though still held together by the rigging, they bore evidence of having been in the water some time. The spars are those of a two-topmast schooner supposed to be of about 500 tons burden. PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—The Governor has pardoned Homor D. Skunner, convicted in Schuyler County of arson in the third degree, and scatteneed on March 3, 1881, to seven years in Anburn Prison. A pardon was refused in 1883, but the Governor finds that Skinner was the victim of a conspiracy between two men, one of whom was the Deputy-Sheriff of Schuyler County.

# THE LASKER RESOLUTION.

VIEWS OF THE GERMAN CONSERVATIVES. IN BISMARCK'S OPINION CONGRESS TRANSGRESSED

THE USAGE OF DIPLOMACY. Berlin, Feb. 21 .- The North German Gazette [Prince Bismarck's organ] repels the attack of the Opposition newspapers on the decree of Prince Bismarck, relative to the Lasker resolution. It points out that they do not express the slightest indignation at the attempt of a foreign body to interfere in the internal affairs of Germany. The request addressed to Prince Bismarck by Minister Sargent was of such a remarkable character that it could only be explained by his ignorance of diplomatic usage. It amounted to nothing less than asking the Emperor to indorse the vote of a foreign body, and to hand it vised to the Reichstag, for Prince Bismarck's duty is simply to execute the commands of the Emperor. Prince Bismarck is not in the employ of the international democracy, but of the German Emperor. In the same way that the American Congress had attempted to cause the glorification of the late leader of the Secessionists by the Emperor, so could any foreign Progressist body seek to give a vote of confidence on Herr Richter, or a Socialist body a similar vote on Herr Bebel,

The National Gazette opposes the comments of the North German Gazette. It says "That the courtesy of a foreign legislative body could be regarded as an act of interference and likely to provoke ill-feeling could be the opinion only of a people who cannot hear a word of praise addressed to a political adversary." Further, regarding the assertion of the North German Gazette concerning the ignorance of diplomatic usages displayed by Minister Sargent in his note to Prince Bismarck, transmitting the Lasker resolution, the National Gazette says: "There is no doubt that the same assertion would have been made if the resolution of the House of Representatives had been sent by Minister Sargent direct to the President of the Reichstag. We do not feel inclined to take Minister Sargent's part, but it is to be regretted that the element of personal ill-feeling should be apparent in the treatment of this question. Prince Bismarck's decree is deprived of all s ing for Congress and the American people, because the whole affair is made entirely a matter of internal German policy. It is doubtful, however, whether it would have been necessary to trouble the Emperor regarding such a purely formal matter as handing the Lasker resolution to the Reichstag At any rate the consent of the Crown to hand to the Reichstag the funds subscribed in America for the relief of the inundated last year was never asked, and numerous other instances of a similar

description might be cited." The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The proper form of intercourse between nations has not yet been discovered. Besides the so-called official medium is one infinitely more official, namely, the press, which no statesman controls. Thus the resolution of the American Congress, which Prince Bismark is unwilling to impart to the Reichstag, was long ago conveyed to the whole nation through the press. Indeed the publication of the resolution in the Official Gazette shows that Prince Bismarck himself arranged to give the German people what he refused to transmit to the Reichstag, namely, the demonstration of respect for Herr Lasker by a people upon the other side of the ocean."

The Deutsche Tageblatt yesterday contained a savage attack upon Minister Surgent for his relations with the Progressists. The Berliner Tageblatt to-day repels this attack and asserts that Mr. Surgent has had no relations whatever with any political party is Devile.

# A TALK WITH THE GERMAN MINISTER.

HE DOES NOT THINK BISMARCE'S ACTION UN-

FRIENDLY. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Mr. von Eisendecker, the German Minister, said to-day that he had not yet received any official notice of the return of the resolutions in regard to the death of Herr Lasker. what appears to be a case of attempted poisoning came to light to-day. On Monday morning, February 11, the coffee at the breakfast table of Mrs. Lewis Burr had a published in the newspapers of to-day and was not peculiar bitter tasts, which the addition of sugar tended surprised at their nature, as the statement made by Prince Bismarck was just such as he suppos would be made. He believed the explanation would be entirely satisfactory as showing that no offence had been given and and no ill-feeling created by the resolutions, and he did not think that Prince Bis resolutions, and he did not think that Prince Bismarck's action would give rise to a feeling of indignation in this country. He regretted that undue
importance and significance had been attached to
the action of Bismarck and that the press of this
country had been deceived by news from English
and French sources into putting an unfriendly construction on Bismarck's action, which was certainly
not warranted by the facts in the case.

Mr. von Eisendecker regarded the return of the
resolutions as a simple expression of political views,
which did not indicate any angeron Bismarck's part
and should not cause any ill-feeling in this country.

### RRADLAUGH AGAIN EXCLUDED.

A STORMY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ENDS IN REFUSING HIM ADMITTANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The opening hours of to-day's ession of the House of Commons were the occasion of an uproarious discussion of the latest phase of Mr. Bradlaugh's case. The announcement had been made in the morning that pending the legal decision of the case raised by his voting, Mr. Bradlaugh would make no attempt to take his seat. The Speaker read letters from Mr. Bradlaugh confirming this announcement. In spite of this, Sir Stafford Northcote moved that the House reaffirm its previous resolution preventing Mr. Bradlaugh fro tal ng the oath and excluding him from the precithe House. Hercupon Mr. Gladstone said tha aspect of affairs had changed since February when Mr. Bradlaugh last appeared before An action at law had been begun against Mr. P laugh for thrice voting upon that day. The utn would be done to obtain a speedy judgment, a he asked the House to await the decision of the law court before taking action in the matter. This decision would aid the House in arriving at a just fine

judgment. Lord Randolph Churchill deprecated Mr. Gladstone's advice. He called the Northampton electors a mob. At this, Mr. Labouchere, amidst great up roar, appealed to the Speaker as to the character of Lord Randolph Churchill's language, but the Speaker ruled that it was in order. At the conclusion of Lord Randolph Churchill's speech, Sir Wil liam Harcourt, Home Secretary, took the floor. He contended that the battle was no longer against Mr. contended that the battle was no longer against Mr. Bradlaugh, but against Northampton. His speech was strongly sarcastic, and chatted Lord Randolph Churchill and the opposition without mercy. Mr. Labouchere was the next speaker. He advised the opposition to admit the error of their ways, and apologize for their past conduct.

When the vote upon Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution was finally taken, it was adopted by 226 to 173. Thereupon the Speaker ordered Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw. Mr. Bradlaugh complied, protesting as he did so. The motion forbidding Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath on January 11 was carried by a vote of 280 to 167.

TROUBLE OVER MRS, MACKAY'S PORTRAIT. Paris, Feb. 21.-The difficulty between M. Meissonier and M. Meyer, the art critic of the Gaulois, has been amicably a justed, through the denial of M. Meissonier that he had made certain reflections upon M. Meyer. This difficulty grewout of the discussion about M. Melssonier's portrait of Mrs. Mackay, concerning which that lady has been in dispute with the artist. M. Meissonier took offence at certain remarks in the Gaulots, Meissonier took offence at certain remarks in the Gaulois, and wrote to the editor stating that if he were fifty, instead of seventy-tiree, he would challenge M. Meyer. M. Meyer replied that M. Meissonier's son should take his father's place, and announced his intention of sending friends to arrange a duel with the younger Meissonier. It now appears that the affair has been settled by retractions from the painter, who feit himself the aggrieved party.

upon six notes given by Easby, a munufacturer, who has a refinery in this city. Charges of violations of contracts were also alleged. The claim of the plaintiffs was for \$50,580. The defendant made counter claims. NEW MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY. Paris, Feb. 21.-The two vacancies in the Académic Française were filled to-day by the election of Francis Coppée to succeed V. de Laprade and of M. de

PRICE THREE CENTS. 1842, and before he had reached the age of twenty-five

IN SUPPORT OF FREE TRADE.

MORRISON HEARS WHAT HE LIKES.

ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF FREE RAW MATERIALS AND FREE TRADE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

was published, and since then many other volumes of poems, many of which were crowned by the Academy, have appeared. He has writen several dramas, some of which were highly successful. He was for many years connected with the library of the Senate, but since 1878 he has held the important post of Archivist to the Comedie Francaise. He has received the decoration of the Legion of Honort. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.-Chairman Morrison and his free trade colleagues of the Ways and Means Committee seemed more cheerful to-day than at any time since the 20 per cent bill has been under consideration. It was "free trade day," and two THE INTREPID ENGLISHMAN GOING TO VISIT THE lawyers and four manufacturers, who want free materials, did their best to enlighten the com-LONDON, Feb. 21.-Reports from General Gordon mittee.

state that after the restoration of order he will Messrs Marshall and Whitlock, who manufacture leave Colonel Stewart in command at Khartoum, cordage and bagging for cotton, want Manila hemp, and proceed to Kordofan. His object is to have an Sisal fibre, jute and jute butts placed on the free list, interview with El Mahdi in order to learn the fate but at the same time they desire a duty of 14 cents per pound on the articles they manufacture, in SUAKIM, Feb. 21.-The transport Neera, with order to protect them from injurious foreign compe-400 hussars on board, is ashore here. Another tition. Under searching questions of Mr. Hiscock, Mr. Marshall did not waver in his declaration that

he thinks manufactured articles should pay a duty, while no duty ought to be Colonel Burnaby has repulsed a body of rebels Colonel Burnaby has repulsed a body of rebels who were approaching this town.
Firing was beard here early this morning in the direction of Trinkitat.
It was leared afterward that the British corvette Carysfort had opened fire upon a force of rebels in the vicinity of Trinkitat and dispersed them.
Osman Digma, the leader of the rebels in this vicinity, is exciting his followers by quoting the Koran, saying that El Mahdl is divinely inspired and requires little food and clothing.
General Graham, commander-in-chief of the Tokar relief expedition, arrived at Suakim to-night. imposed on raw materials although they came into competition with raw materials of domestic production. He does not believe that labor needs protection or that the question of wages is an important one. He declared without reservation that he can sell cordage cheaper in China than he can in Louisville, and yet he demands free raw materials and a protection of

10 per cent ad valorem. A. A. Healey, of New York, a sole leather manufacturer, desires the largest possible reduction of the tariff. He said that the sole leather business has been in a bad way since the Shaw failure, and therefore he wants free iron ore and pig-iron, in order that tools and machinery may be had more cheaply. He also desires a commercial treaty with France, in order to open the market to American sole leather. He also thinks that if the duty on shoe lastings, linings, patent leather, uppers, etc., was removed, American manufacturers of boots and shoes would soon gain and maintain control of the South American mar-

proposed on Mr. Brand's retirement from the Speaker-ship.

The debate, on Mr. Parnell's amendment condemning the Government's policy in Ireland was resumed in the House of Commons this evening. Mr. F. H. O'Donuell, member for Dungaryan, said that England's safest policy would be to allow the Irish to conduct their own affairs. If she did not do so, a large accession of Nationalists in a future Parliament might some day greatly harm England.

Mr. Gladstone, in assenting to an adjournment of the debate, said that the country ought to know that the undue prolong tion of the debate, to the hindrance of the other business was the work of a small minority, against a strong feeling on the part of the rest of the House. The House then adjourned. Jacob Schoenof, a member of the New-York Free Trade Club, and a manufacturer of skirts and balmorals and women's clothing, demanded free raw materials and deplored the blind obsticacy of the American people in adhering to protection. He read portions of an elaborate argument, plentifully sprinkled with scatistics, compiled from various of ficial and unofficial sources.

A LAWYER'S ECONOMIC ASSERTIONS. E. Ellery Anderson, a lawyer representing the New-York Free Trade Club, made a vigorous speech. He did not profess to speak from a practical standpoint, but thought the committee would never be able to reach such an intelligent or satisfactory conclusion from the "precemeal" statements and "microscopie" views submitted by interested persons, whose testimony was not entitled to much weight. Nobody could complain that Mr. Anderson's statements were not bread and sweeping. He said his opinionslare not based on accurate information as to details." n regard to the annexation of Merv to Russia. Prior to The truth of this observation was evident. "Agitation must continue until thisplaque spot is wiped out and we are proud of being agitators," said Mr. Anderson. Among the free trade agitators he menthe annexation as an obligation placed upon Russia by the prayers of the Turcoman chiefs. The Cabinet decided upon no definite line of action, but its inclination is to tioned Henry Ward Beecher, Carl Schurz, B. H. Bristow, The New-York Times, and several other ndividuals and newspapers.

Among the propositions of Mr. Anderson were A WAITING THE ATTACK ON BAC-NINH.

A WAITING THE ATTACK ON BAC-NINH.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Marquis Tseng held a conference with Earl Grahville at the Foreign Office to day with reference to the imminent French attack upon Bac-ninh. It is reported that the Marquis advised Earl Granville that the Chinese Government will consider an attack by the French troops upon Bac-ninh a declaration of war by France against China, and will immediately thereafter withdraw the Chinese Embassy from Paris.

The Elack Flags entrenched at the Hong-Hoa delta are peaceful.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AMONG THE POOR.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The recent visit of the Prince of Wales to the sluns of the Holborn district to collect information in regard to the life of the poor, to assist him as a member of the Royal Commission on

Thomas G. Shearman, of the American Free Trado sist him as a member of the Royal Commission on Dwellings of the Poor, has been sufficient for his purpose.

The arrangements for an inspection of South London have been stopped, the Prince having tatimated that he had seen enough to justify the objects of the commission.

League and Brooklyn Reform Club, is "a buyer of glass," having recently purchased windows for four new houses. He also 2,000 sheep and wants free wool. He knows an Ohio man, understood to be J. W. Book-FEARS OF THE FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. walter, who owns 15,000 sheep, and who, London, Feb. 21.-In accordance with his like Mr. Shearman, wants free wool. Mr. mouncement of Tuesday, the Duke of Richmond to-day Shearman had not proceeded far before he became ngford, Lord Privy Seal, designed to afford better proinvolved in a brisk discussion with Mr. Hewitt as disease from abroad. This amendment, which was adopted, makes the bill still more stringent in its restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle. to the proportion of labor in manufactures of glass and iron. Mr. Shearman depends on the census returns for his declaration that only 18 per cent of iron and steel is labor, while Mr. Hewitt, as the result of twenty years of experience as an iron miner and manufacturer, declares that 90 per cent of the iron and steel product represents labor. He thinks iron and steel product represents labor. He thinks iron and steel can be made much more cheaply in a lawyer's office than in the furnace and forge. London, Feb. 21.—Severe gales are reported n various parts of the United Kingdom. They have caused serious damage. A terrific hurricane prevailed to-day in St. George's Channel. There was a large tidal wave in the river Mersey.

MR. SHEARMAN'S FALLACY. The fallacy of Mr. Shearman's statements and conclusions was fully exposed, not only by Mr. Hewitt, but by Mr. Hiscock and other members of DUBLIN, Feb. 21.-The Hight Hon. William the committee. The tables upon which he depends are worthless. For example, they state that the percentage of labor in iron and steel is 18.7 per cent, and they give the percentage of labor in iron wire-an advanced form of iron manufacture-at 18.3 per cent. Dressed flax is placed at 20.5 per cent, 18.3 per cent. Dressed flax is placed at 20.5 per cent, while linen goods are put down at only 20.6 per cent; linen thread at 21.7 per cent, and woollen goods at 16.1-10 per cent. Cutlery and edge tools, which are among the most advanced forms of iron and steel manufactures, are set down at only 38.1 per cent, while cotton compressing is marked up to 45 per cent. Spectacles and eye-glasses are placed at 38.1-10 per cent, while plain glass is put at 43.2-10 per cent. Mr. Shearman did not conclude his speech and will be given another hour to morrow. theorogical Survey, was examined. His testimony went to

# MR. HEWITT AND O'DONNELL.

natahin the year, and that so free were vessels there in accident that the Hudson Bay Company had stopped I issuing their vessels. MR. BELMONT CONDEMNS THE VISIT TO THE BRIT-

ISH MINISTER. Washington, Feb. 21.—There was a rather unpleasant scene in the meeting of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs this morning, the chief actors being Abram S. Hewitt and Perry Belmont. The Brumm resolution, designed to bring out the facts in relation to the visit of Mr. Hewitt to Mr. West, LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a resolution in favor of an international telegraph (O'Donnell resolution, was under consideration. When Mr. Hewitt entered the room, he seemed to be laboring under some ex-citement. He declared that the account of his conversation with the Minister was circulated, if not inspired, by Mr. Belmont, who had never spoken to him about the matter but had

people. The inaccurate account he had traced directly to Mr. Belmont. Mr. Hewitt was angry, but Mr. Belmont, it is

freely censured him in conversations with different

said, maintained his composure.

He said it was true that he had conversed with members of the House about Mr. Hewitt's visit to the British Minister. Mr. Hewitt being present, he felt no hesitation in repeating to him and to the committee that in his opinion Mr. Hewitt services of the resolution with the British Minister was ill-timed and a mistake, because it tended to break the force of the resolution and make the Minister believe that the House was sensitive as to his opinion of its action. Taking this view of the matter, Mr. Belmont said, he regarded Mr. Hewitt's action to be such as any member of the House might properly resent.

Mr. Hewitt's feerings were not soothed to any great extent by Mr. Belmont's frank statement, which, it is understood, as approved by all or nearly all the members of the committee. They were inclined to be reticent in regard to the details of the matter te-day, and Messrs. Hewitt and Belmont did not care to make any statement in regard to it. Mr. Belmont said he expects the proceedings of to-day will be made public to-morrow, and then the language used by both gentlemen will be known.

It is understood that several members of the committee are not disposed to regard Mr. West's letter, explaining the conversation, as fully exonerating Mr. Hewitt, in asmuch as it seems fairly to be sustential the supplier of a different interpretation. The breach members of the House about Mr. Hewitt's

COMING STATE CONVENTIONS. BANGOR, Me., Feb. 21 .- The Republican State

Convention will meet in Bangor on April 30. HARTFORD, Feb. 21.—The Connecticut Republican State Convention will be held here on April 23,

# Lesseps to succeed Henri Martin.

[M. Copée is a poet and dramatist. He was born in